

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed on 12/24/09.

Claims 1, 4-11, 13-19, 22-29, 31-37, 40-47, 49-54, and 57-60 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 19, 37, and 57 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5, 9, 13, 16, 19, 23, 27, 31, 34, 37, 41, 45, 49, and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakoshitz US Patent 6,578,077 in view Battat US Publication 2002/0013837, in view of Manghirmalani US 5,819,028.

As per claim 1, Rakoshitz teaches a method for graphically presenting characteristics of data traffic on a distributed computer network, comprising:

monitoring traffic on said network; (see Rakoshitz ; col. 2, lines 35-65)

selecting a characteristic of said traffic for display; (see Rakoshitz; col. 20, lines 15-30)

obtaining a plurality of values of said characteristic for selected time intervals within a larger time interval; (see Rakoshitz; col. 20, lines 40-65) and

presenting said characteristic represented as nodes connected by lines, said lines representing traffic flow between nodes, each graphical image graphically representing the value

of said characteristic at a particular selected time interval within the larger time interval with and property of at least one line of said lines, said property indicating a value of said characteristic. (see Rakoshitz; col. 20, lines 15-30)

However, Rakoshitz fail to teach playing a rapid succession of graphical images each graphical image in representing said network, and said nodes each representing components in said network that connects nodes representing components.

Battat teaches playing a rapid succession of graphical images each graphical image in representing said network, (see Battat, paragraph 0109-0113) and said nodes each representing components in said network that connects nodes representing components. (see Battat, paragraph 0192)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Battat's teaching with method of Rakoshitz in order provide users with a visualization of the network.

However, they fail to teach wherein a change in a said property of said at least line in successive graphical images indicates a change in the value of said characteristic of said traffic.

Manghirmalani teaches wherein a change in a said property of said at least line in successive graphical images indicates a change in the value of said characteristic of said traffic. (see Manghirmalani, col. 9, lines 5-30)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Manghirmalani's teaching with method of Rakoshitz and Battat in order provide indication of health of network .

As per claim 5, Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani teach the method as in claim 1. The combination of Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani further teaches the method comprising: using a color of said at least one line as said property, (see Rakoshitz col. 21, lines 1-20) a change in said color indicating a change in the value of the said characteristic of traffic. (see. Manghirmalani fig. 13-17, items 1320, col. 14, lines 1-20)

As per claim 9, Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani teach the method as in claim 1. The combination of Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani further teaches further comprising: using a visual characteristic of said at least one line as said property, (see Rakoshitz col. 21, lines 1-20) a change in said visual characteristic indicating a change in the value of the said characteristic of said traffic. (see Manghirmalani, col. 9, lines 5-30)

As per claim 13, Rakoshitz and Battat teach the method as in claim 1. Rakoshitz further teaches comprising:

using a filtering program to select records in network information files that meet selected filtering criteria. (see Rakoshitz, col. 19, lines 55-col. 20, lines 10)

As per claim 16, Rakoshitz and Battat teach the method as in claim 1. Battat further teaches the method comprising:

displaying a map of the network topology and overlaying the map with said succession of graphical images. . (see Battat, paragraph 0109-0113)

As per claims 19, 23, 27, 31, and 34; claims 37, 41, 45, 49, and 52, they are rejected under the same rationale as claims 1, 5, 9, 13, and 16. Supra.

Claims 4, 6, 22, 24, 40, 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakoshitz US Patent 6,578,077 in view Battat US Publication 2002/0013837 further in view of Manghirmalani US 5,819,028 in view of Reichert US Patent 5,720,022

As per claim 4, Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani teach the method as in claim 1. However they fail to teach further comprising: using a width of said at least one line as said property.

Reichert teaches using a width of at least one line property, a change in said width indicating a change in the value of said characteristic of a said traffic. (see Reichert; col. 1, lines 40-50)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Reichert's teaching with method of Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani in order to provide user with a plurality of dimensional representation attributes.

As per claim 6, Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani teach the method as in claim 1. However they fail to teach using an arrow drawn on said at least one line as said property.

Reichert teaches using a width of at least one line property. (see Reichert; col. 1, lines 40-50)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Reichert's teaching with method of Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani in order to provide user with a plurality of dimensional representation attributes.

As per claims 22 and 24; 40 and 42, they are rejected under the same rationale as claim 4 and 6. Supra.

Claims 7, 8, 25, 26, 43 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakoshitz US Patent 6,578,077 in view Battat US Publication 2002/0013837 further in view of Manghirmalani US 5,819,028 further in view of Tonelli US Patent 5,821,937

As per claim 7, Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani teach the method as in claim 1. However they fail to teach using a length of said at least one line as said property.

Tonelli teaches using a length of said at least one line as said property, a change in said arrow indicating a change in the value of said characteristic of said traffic. (see Tonelli figure 21 with "length" setting in figure 7)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Tonelli's teaching with method of Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani in order to provide user with a plurality of dimensional representation attributes.

As per claim 8, Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani teach the method as in claim 1. However, they fail to teach using a density of said at least one line as said property.

Tonelli using a density of said at least one line as said property, a change in said density indicating a change in the value of said characteristic of said traffic. (see Tonelli figure 21 with “Line Segments” setting in figure 7)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Tonelli’s teaching with method of Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani in order to provide user with a plurality of dimensional representation attributes.

As per claims 25 and 26; 43 and 44; they are rejected under the same rationale as claim 7 and 8. Supra.

Claims 10, 11, 28, 29, 46, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakoshitz US Patent 6,578,077 in view Battat US Publication 2002/0013837 in view of Manghirmalani US 5,819,028 further in view of Jacoby US Patent 5,768, 552

As per claim 10, Rakoshitz, Battat, Manghirmalani teach the method as in claim 1. However, they fail to teach further comprising:

displaying a filtering expression in a graphical user interface;

selecting from said graphical user interface, records from network information files to display said characteristic of said traffic.

Jacoby teaches displaying a filtering expression in a graphical user interface; selecting from said graphical user interface, records from network information files to display said characteristic of said traffic. (see Jacoby figure 4)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Jacoby's teaching with method of Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani in order to provide user with a plurality of interface selections.

As per claim 11, Rakoshitz, Battat, Manghirmalani, and Jacoby teach the method as in claim 10. Jacoby further teaches further comprising:

calculating parameters that are associated with the records selected from network files and storing the parameters in a local file. ("file" option in the control panel in Figure 4 of Jacoby)

As per claims 28 and 29; 46 and 47, they are rejected under the same rationale as claim 10 and 11. Surpa.

Claims 14, 15, 17, 32, 33, 35, 50, 51, and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakoshitz US Patent 6,578,077 in view Battat US Publication 2002/0013837, Manghirmalani US 5,819,028 further in view of Reps US Patent 6,070,190

As per claim 14, Rakoshitz, Manghirmalani, and Battat teach the method as in claim 13. further comprising: compiling the selected appropriate records from network information files during the selected time intervals, each compiled record meeting at least one selected filtering criterion.

Reps teaches (6,070,190) selecting appropriate records from network information files during the selected time intervals, each compiled record meeting at least one selected filtering criterion. (see col. 14, lines 45-61)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Reps' teaching with method of Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani in order to provide user with ability to sample specific time intervals.

As per claim 15, Rakoshitz, Battat, Manghirmalani and Reps teach the method as in claim 14. Reps further teaches comprising: calculating data that represent the compiled records, and storing the data in a file. (see col. 14, lines 45-61)

As per claim 17, Rakoshitz, Battat, Manghirmalani, and Reps teach the method of claim 14. Reps further teaches comprising: including a time interval criterion which indicates how often to compile and package information from the network information files. (see col. 14, lines 45-61)

As per claims 32, 33, and 35; 50, 51, and 53, they are rejected under the same rationale as claim 14, 15, and 17. Supra.

Claims 18, 36, and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakoshitz US Patent 6,578,077 in view Battat US Publication 2002/0013837 in view of Manghirmalani US 5,819,028 further in view of Trcka US Patent 6,453,345.

As per claim 18, Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani teach the method of claim 1. They fail teach further comprising:

defining the larger time interval with a starting time and an ending time specified within a filtering criteria.

Trcka (US 6,453,345) teaches defining the larger time interval with a starting time and an ending time specified within a filtering criteria. (Figure 13)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Trcka's teaching with method of Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani in order to provide user with ability to sample specific time intervals.

As per claims 36 and 54, they are rejected under the same rationale as claim 18. Supra.

As per claim 57, it is rejected under the same rationale as claims 1 and 18. Supra.

As per claim 58, Rakoshitz, Battat, Managhirmalani, and Trcka teach the method claim 57. Rakoshitz further teaches data traffic is a number of attempted log-ins. (see Rakoshitz, col. 21, lines 20-40)

As per claim 59, Rakoshitz, Battat, Managhirmalani, and Trcka teach the method claim 57. Raskoshitz further teaches the characteristic of data traffic is amount of data traffic. (see Raskoshitz, col. 21, lines 20-40)

Claims 10, 11, 28, 29, 46, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rakoshitz US Patent 6,578,077 in view Battat US Publication 2002/0013837 in view of Manghirmalani US 5,819,028 Trcka US Patent 6,453,345 further in view of Jacoby US Patent 5,768, 552

As per claim 60, Rakoshitz, Battat, Manghirmalani, and Trcka teach the method as in claim 60. However, they fail to teach further comprising:

The extracting selects data from the network information files using a filtering expression.

Jacoby teaches The extracting selects data from the network information files using a filtering expression. (see Jacoby figure 4)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Jacoby's teaching with method of Rakoshitz, Battat, Manghirmalani, and Trcka in order to provide user with a plurality of interface selections.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 12/24/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's argument focused on the following:

Whether the combination of Rakoshitz, Battat, and Manghirmalani teaches storing records relating to the data traffic in one or more network information files and extracting data from the network information files related to the selected characteristic for a plurality of time intervals within a larger time interval and for each time interval within the larger time interval, generating a frame?

Rakoshitz teaches this limitation because it allows user to monitor network traffic in different time cycles, which includes second, day, week or a combination of different cycles. (see Rakoshitz, col. 10, lines 1-65) Therefore, Rakoshitz teaches storing records relating to the data traffic in one or more network information files and extracting data from the network information files related to the selected characteristic for a plurality of time intervals within a larger time interval and for each time interval within the larger time interval, generating a frame. (see Rakoshitz, col. 10, lines 1-65)

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SIMON KE whose telephone number is (571)272-4062. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and Alternate Fridays 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dennis Chow can be reached on (571) 272-7767. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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